

Democracy in India

A London cable, dated Dec. 24, says: The new government for India proclaimed yesterday by the king, is not like that of Canada and Australia, but is merely an increase of popular participation in the system of government already existing there—a sort of benevolent despotism.

The new government does not extend to the whole of India, but only to the nine provinces which already have enjoyed self-legislative government. Even of these Burma is to have a specially designed rule.

These provinces henceforth are to be independent of the imperial government in legislation, administration, and finances—insofar as "is compatible with the responsibilities" of the imperial governor to the London parliament. There are to be "reserved subjects," which will be under the charge of the governor and an executive council of two, one of whom will be an Indian. The "transferred subjects" include local self-government, medical administration, public health, education, agriculture, development of industries, excise, and various public works, which will be administered by the governor and two or more ministers, who will be elected members of the local legislature appointed by the governor.

The minister must enjoy the confidence of the legislature. He may resign, if he fails to agree with the governor, who also may discharge him. In the last resort the governor can dissolve the legislature (the normal life of which will be three years) and choose new ministers after a fresh election.

Of the legislators at least 70 per cent are to be elected mainly on territorial basis, with certain communal representation and reservations of seats.

COMMON PEOPLE GIVEN VOTE

Instead of the 33,000 electors of the past, there will be about 5,000,000 electors, or about 2.34 per cent of the entire population of the eight provinces. These electors will be increased at the option of the legislatures if, for instance, any of them admit women to the ballot.

A special board will allocate the revenues of each province between the imperial and provincial administrations. In case of a difference the imperial governor may allocate the revenues at will. In the whole field of the reserved subjects the governor may himself legislate and decree, if the action of the respective legislatures does not conform to his ideas of his duty to the London parliament.

Each province will have two chambers—the legislative assembly and the council of state—a plan of direct election to be devised for each.

Ten years from the beginning of the operation of the new government a statutory commission is to report to the London parliament whether or not, and to what extent, it may be desirable to still further extend the system of self-government.

Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 721 F. Marcellus Avenue, Manassas, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

U. S. WILL LOAN MONEY ON YOUR LIBERTY BONDS

A Washington special, dated Dec. 21, says: A plan by which the government can make \$100,000,000 a year, protect the holders of Liberty bonds against the loss incurred in selling to profiteers, and stabilize the price of bonds has been worked out by the United States bureau of efficiency and is suggested in the annual report of Herbert D. Brown, chief of the bureau, which has just been made public.

Owners of Liberty bonds of small denominations have been liquidating them at the rate of from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 a day, according to Mr. Brown, selling them in the majority of cases to money lenders who immediately benefit by such discounts as they can exact and then pass the bonds on to legitimate investors who wish to hold them. War savings certificates also are being redeemed on a large scale.

To protect the original purchaser and correct any impression that a Liberty bond is an unprofitable investment, it is proposed that the government, through the postal savings system, make loans at postoffices on bonds at a low rate of interest, with privilege of redemption limited only by the maturity of the bond.

The plan provides that loans be made in two amounts only—\$45 on a \$50 bond, and \$90 on a \$100 bond, the limit of the amount which may be loaned to one person being \$200. The postoffice will then accept maturing coupons in lieu of interest, and charge on payment a fee of \$1 on a \$45 loan and \$2 on a \$90 loan. The borrower may sell his bond to the government with the privilege of redemption any time before maturity.

Under this plan, it is stated, the government will average more than 6 per cent on all the loans outstanding, and the income to the government in saving of interest and on account of discount in cases where the bonds were not redeemed would amount to over \$100,000,000 annually.

Plans were announced today by the treasury for promoting the sale of war saving securities in 1920. Since these securities were first offered two years ago, a total of \$1,128,480,731 has been purchased, a great part of which has been in thrift stamps which cost only a quarter each.

The 1920 securities will be substantially the same in terms and conditions as those of the 1920 issue. The 1920 certificates are redeemable at the treasury beginning with the second calendar month after the month of purchase, without the ten days demand required by the term of the 1919 treasury savings certificates. Postoffices are not required, however, to make payment of war savings certificates until ten days after receiving written demand for payment.

Holders of one or more war savings certificates of the 1918 or 1919 issue may exchange the certificates for the same maturity value of treasury saving certificates of the corresponding issue.

OLD BRYAN LEAGUE WILL BE REVIVED

(From New York Sun, Dec. 29, 1919)

A revival of the old Bryan League, which played an important part in the past Presidential campaigns of William J. Bryan, is already underway here in anticipation of the campaign of 1920. Augustus Thomas was president of the old Bryan League of the State of New York; Lewis Nixon was vice-president and Frank H. Warder, secretary. It is expected that a revival meeting of the league will be called soon and that new officers will be elected.

Harry H. Walker, an old friend of

the three time candidate for President, left today for a tour of New England and up-State districts with a view to ascertaining the Bryan sentiment in these sections. A revival of the New England Bryan League is also contemplated.

There is a sentiment already developing among the New York Bryanites for Martin H. Glynn, former Governor, as running mate for the Nebraskan.

Over in Newark likewise there is a Bryan League rejuvenation in progress. Edward H. Whittier was president of the New Jersey organization, and a meeting has been called in Newark for early next week, at which the 1920 prospects will be discussed.

Readers Discuss the Campaign of 1920

S. W. Rhodes, Texas.—I am of the opinion W. J. Bryan should be the man. The political unrest of the country is indicative that an honest man, a man that has always stood four-square on all public questions, has the greatest assurance of success. I have voted for Mr. Bryan three times and waiting to vote for him again. I believe he will be the strongest man in the 1920 convention. The people know him. Bryan is a platform within himself. He is progressive, honest, patriotic, and these three accomplishments make him the logical candidate. The country owes Mr. Bryan a debt of gratitude, and the democratic party should give him the nomination. The people will elect him.

G. W. Parks, Lexington, Ohio.—I feel it my duty to write you and give you the views of North Bloomfield Township, Morrow county, Ohio. We feel confident that the next campaign will be ruled by two great questions, "Profiteering must go," and "Prohibition must come." With these two great questions in the lead and a candidate to suit must be one that we can have confidence in, and a man that hung around close to these questions and handled them with his own hands, and that he be a fit subject to go forth as a guide for the people's cause. That man, we think, is William Jennings Bryan, and none other.

L. C. Morris, Maryland.—For president of the United States, 1920, William Jennings Bryan, the one citizen who is now completely vindicated and proven right, absolutely right on every question he has presented to the people. For vice-president, Josephus Daniels, a tried and true American official and citizen. Platform—God's eternal truth for humanity: as written in the lives and on the most sacred tablets of the hearts of these great men.

J. L. Franklin, Texas.—Bryan nominated Wilson in 1912 and elected him in 1916 by carrying the west, which Bryan could have carried and can carry now (as strong as any one) for himself. No democrat will likely carry Wilson's or McAdoo's states, therefore none are more available than Mr. Bryan. Gratitude will impel Wilson and our party to nominate Mr. Bryan and the patriotism of the American people (men and women) will triumphantly elect him.

S. A. Miller, Indiana.—In regard to who the democratic nominee should be in 1920, I will say that he should be a man with the same qualifications, and with the same sincere desire to have all the principles Mr. Bryan advocates, put into effect. If there is no such man to be found outside of Mr. Bryan, then he

should be the next nominee. Although Mr. Wilson has made a fairly good president, it will be no use to trot him out again, for he will be beaten if he runs again. If it would be for no other reason, it would be simply on the third term proposition. Two terms is enough for any one man; then again, people should remember that there are always men that can fill the office just as good although they may be scarce. The public should be glad that Mr. Bryan nominated Mr. Wilson; in fact, so glad that they should now nominate Mr. Bryan and elect him. I make this suggestion after reading and studying the issues, that there is in my estimation just one man who can carry the election in 1920 for the democrats, and his name is William Jennings Bryan. He is, I think, a little more than an ordinary statesman. I believe his policy on the dual plan for operating the railroads is the logical plan to use. I believe that all of his principles on all public questions, which I have had the opportunity and pleasure to read, are all O. K. Hurrah for William Jennings Bryan. He should be our next president.

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